

HANDBOOK OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN ADELAIDE S.AUSTRALIA

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PREFACE

For the visitor, this Handbook is intended as a formal introduction to the Garden. It presents a comprehensive account of the Garden and its features, together with illustrations and a plan of the Garden.

In this way it is hoped that the visitor will gain an intimate knowledge of the Garden and its plant collections and consequently derive greater enjoyment from his visit to one of the State's major attractions.

A. H. PETERS, Chairman, Board of Governors

November, 1968

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GENERAL INFORMATION

(Please refer to the gridded plan to be found at the end of this publication)

HOURS

The Garden is open daily—
Monday-Friday—7 a.m. to sunset.

Saturday, Sunday and Holidays-9 a.m. to sunset.

ENTRANCES

There are three main pedestrian entrances-

Main Gate (G19) from North Terrace.

East Gate (Q18) 400yds. east of Main Gate along Botanic Road which is the continuation of North Terrace.

North Gate (G2) from Plane Avenue Drive, Botanic Park. Approach is by foot from Frome Road, or by vehicle from Hackney Road.

In addition, the Trades Gate (B3) is open daily from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. for vehicles servicing the Simpson Kiosk. It also provides a pedestrian entrance for visitors approaching the Garden from Frome Road.

PARKING

An area in Plane Avenue Drive is reserved strictly for visitors to the Botanic Garden and Botanic Park. Entrance to Plane Avenue Drive is from Hackney Road.

BUILDINGS

Administrative Offices (R15-16).

State Herbarium (R14-15).

Nursery (S15-16) (not open to the public).

Glasshouses (C, D8, H, J9-10).

Museum of Economic Botany (K9).

Simpson Kiosk (F8).

Toilets (D12, F8, J2, R17).

Simpson House (L7).

Tropical House (D8).

George William Francis Memorial Arbor (D-E12).

The area covered by the Garden today is approximately 45 acres. Well established trees are scattered throughout the Garden but the eastern section, which at one time was occupied by the Mental and Infectious Diseases Hospital, is less heavily planted.

The soil of the eastern section (Q17 to N16, N11 to S13) is principally limestone marl with limestone rock beneath. Thus the planting potential is small. (However, this section is being landscaped and planted with trees and shrubs which will grow on these limestone soils.) The older garden (M12 to 19 westward) is almost entirely free from limestone, thus accounting for the greater wealth and variety of plants growing in this section compared with the eastern section.

CLIMATE

The climate of Adelaide is divided sharply into two seasons. The break in the season occurs during April to May, and from then until the middle of October three-quarters of Adelaide's 21in. rainfall occurs. From October until the end of March or early April, hot dry conditions usually prevail with little rain falling.

Winter temperatures are comparatively mild with few ground frosts, and temperatures rarely consistently fall below 40°F. at night; day temperatures are usually between 55° and 65°F. Relative humidities are high during the winter and spring seasons. Summer temperatures are usually moderately high and frequently remain above 85°F. for prolonged periods. Normal daily range is between 70°F. and 85°F. but under heat wave conditions day temperatures remain between 90°F. to 100°F. and higher, with high night temperatures. Maximum summer temperatures range from 100°F. to 116°F., and these, together with very low humidities (8 per cent-12 per cent) make it difficult to cultivate certain groups of plants.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

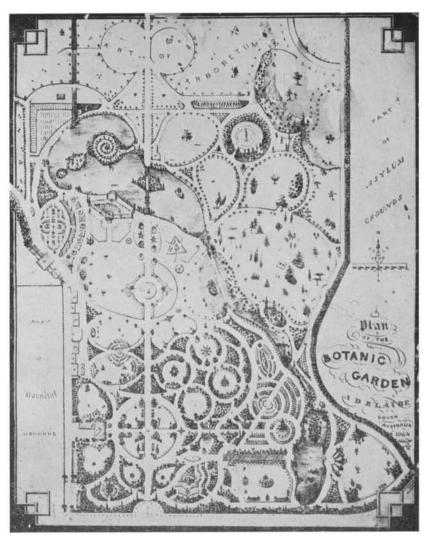
When Colonel Light first surveyed and laid out the infant town of Adelaide in 1836, provision was made for a number of public utilities, including a Botanic Garden. The area reserved was on an island in the Torrens River just below the present weir, but floods during the early years of the colony indicated that this site was unsuitable.

Although it was proposed in 1837 to establish a Garden just north of the junction of North and West Terraces, and some planting was carried out, this venture lapsed because of legal difficulties and disputed ownership of the land. A large, spreading Ombu tree (*Phytolacca dioica*), which collapsed suddenly in 1951, was the last remaining indication of the Garden on this site.

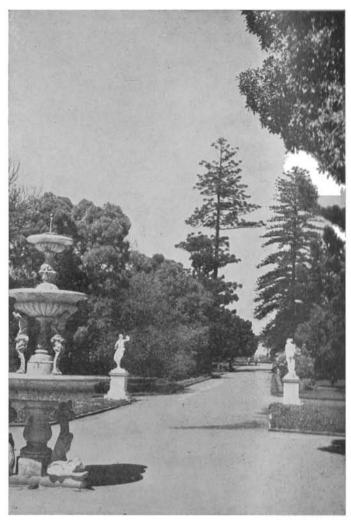
During the 1840's the colony underwent several financial crises and no money was available for re-establishing the Garden. Because the colonists considered a Botanic Garden was a necessity, 90 subscribers, headed by Governor and Mrs. Gawler, established a fund for the purpose. Contributions to this fund amounted to several hundred pounds annually. The site selected this time was that now occupied by the Zoo and a similar area on the northern bank of the Torrens, just east of the Frome Road bridge. John Bailey was appointed Curator but, although he carried out his duties with considerable enthusiasm and competence, this Garden was eventually abandoned because of financial difficulties.

Following the abandonment of this attempt, the infant Agricultural and Horticultural Society set up a committee in the early 1850's to investigate a site for a Botanic Garden.

In 1853 the site suggested was that now occupied by Prince Alfred College. In the following year the area bounded by North Terrace and Frome Road, running down past the old quarry (now the Institute of Technology) to the Torrens River, was considered. However, later that year the Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society recommended an area of approximately 40 acres adjoining the Adelaide Hospital—the present site. In March, 1855 this Committee met and appointed George Francis as the Secretary. In May, following Government approval, Francis was appointed Superintendent.



The first detailed plan of the Botanic Garden printed in 1864, showing the layout completed by George Francis



Main Walk looking south from the fountain. Aruucaria Cunninghamii "Hoop Pine" on left and A. excelsa "Norfolk Island Pine" on right



Nelumbo Pond looking south. Trees in background, left to right, include Casuarina glauca "Swamp Oak", Agathis robusta "Queensland Kauri", Araucaria excelsa "Norfolk Island Pine", Cedrela Toona var. australis "Red Cedar", Flindersia australis "Crow's Ash", Araucaria bidwillii "Bunya-Bunya Pine". Average height of each 50-60ft.

Despite financial stringencies the Garden continued to progress, mainly because of the energetic Committee and the enthusiastic activities of Francis. Thus, after many false starts, a Botanic Garden was at last established on the fifth site to be selected.

The Government provided some, but by no means adequate finance, but this at least did enable the Committee to place orders for seeds and plants so that in 1857 the Garden opened to the public.

Because a Committee had brought about the establishment of the Garden it was finally decided in 1860 to pass a Botanic Garden Act, vesting the powers of management in a Board of Governors of eight members. Originally, three of these members were ex-officio (the then Mayor, the Speaker of the House and the President or Chairman of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society), but today there are eight members appointed for a term of four years, and eligible for re-appointment.

When Francis died in 1865, the Garden had established itself as an important floricultural centre in the small and struggling colony. Dr. Richard Schomburgk was appointed Director in 1865 and during the next 26 years the Garden made further great progress. The plant collections were enlarged and widened in scope and emphasis. Numerous experiments dealing with economic plants were carried out, for at this stage the Department of Agriculture had not been established. Schomburgk's activities in this field were outstanding and his reports of the 1870's and 1880's indicate the vigour and enthusiasm with which he tackled his work. Various types of cereal crops, pasture and fodder plants, and new varieties of grapes, were introduced and tested. He strongly recommended that additional economic crops should be grown to supplement farmers' incomes when other crops failed and to assist the finances of the developing colony.

In the Garden he built the Museum of Economic Botany (opened 1880), the Tropical House (1877) (formerly Palm House), the Victoria House (1868), and he also established a Library and developed the Herbarium.

During Schomburgk's period the Garden also provided accommodation for a Zoo. This was removed to its present site during the 1880's and the area it had covered was developed as lawns. However, many kinds of birds remained for some considerable time, but eventually these were also transferred to the Zoo.

Dr. Holtze was appointed in 1891, following Schomburgk's death. During his term as Director, the Type Orchard, Mylor, was established, the ornamental water-lily pond was built and numerous plants from the Orient were introduced into the Garden. He also made the initial planting of the Wisteria Arbor.

When J. F. Bailey was appointed in 1916, emphasis was placed on floricultural rather than botanical work. Bailey developed the Dahlia Section. The years following the appointment of H. Greaves as Director in 1932, coincided with a further period of variable but reduced financial assistance from the Government and many activities had to be curtailed.

During the war years when labour was scarce, the important displays at the Garden were kept to the maximum which the available labour would permit. After the war, and with the appointment in 1948 of the present Director, T. R. N. Lothian, more finance was available from the Government. The Board was able to embark on a wide variety of schemes, all of which have aided the public in various ways.

The plant collections have been increased considerably and now number over 5,000 species. The class-ground and experimental garden have been

enlarged and improved and the exhibits in the Museum of Economic Botany have been restaged and increased, thus providing additional and valuable information to the public and officers of the Garden.

A technical section was also set up to maintain accurate plant records, to ensure correct nomenclature and to advise other Government Departments and the general public on general horticultural problems. An excellent library of botanical and horticultural works is available to meet the needs of the staff in providing up-to-date and authoritative information.

With the re-arrangement of design and layout, the landscape of the Garden has been developed to a fuller extent. In 1935 the Government transferred the land previously occupied by the Infectious Diseases Hospital to the Board, in exchange for land on the western side of the Garden which contained the Director's residence and principal display glasshouses. In 1954 these houses were demolished and to replace them the Schomburgk Range of glasshouses was erected near the Main Lake. The Victoria House immediately behind this unit has been rebuilt and each year displays the only plants in Australia of the Amazon Giant Waterlily (Victoria amazonica).

The Board of Governors acquired 100 acres of land at Mount Lofty in 1952 and this has been increased to give a present day total of nearly 200 acres. Extensive plantings of groups and types of temperate and subalpine plants not representable in the Adelaide Botanic Garden are being established gradually on this site.

Botanical work was given a new impetus with the re-establishment of the State Herbarium in 1955. This unit is engaged principally in identifying and determining native and naturalized plants and studying their distribution within South Australia. In 1965 a new building was erected to house the State Herbarium, which contains a collection of approximately 200,000 dried plant specimens. This number is increasing rapidly, due to official field collections, exchange and donations.

A four-year Certificate Course in Horticulture, available to youths and girls aged between 16 and 21 years (at entry), was commenced in the early 1950's and is now firmly established. Each year four or five trainees are admitted to the course which provides theoretical and practical instruction in ornamental horticulture. These features are given by officers of the Botanic Garden Department, the Education Department and the South Australian Institute of Technology.

The Board's activities have also extended to country areas, where experimental plantations of ornamental shrubs and small trees have been established to determine those which will grow unaided under the natural conditions of the area. This provides a valuable guide to ornamental plants suitable for growing around farm homesteads.

The various programmes drawn up by the Board for development and expansion have progressed steadily, and the manner in which they have been carried out reflects creditably on the Staff.

FEATURES OF THE GARDEN

Most visitors to the Garden enter by the Main Gate off North Terrace (G19), but there are alternative entrances at the North Gate (G2), East Gate (Q18) or the Trades Gate (B3). From the Main Gate the visitor enters upon the Main Walk (G2-19), which leads directly to the Main Lake. Just beyond "The Dogs" the pathway to the right leads to

the Nelumbo Pond (J13-14), and finally across the hump-back bridge to the Museum of Economic Botany (K9); or if one swings across the Flindersia Lawn (K16) one is led to the New Zealand Section (K and L16-17) and the Top Lake (M17-19).

Just inside the Main Gate is a pair of Jacaranda trees (G and H19) under which varied displays of seasonal plants may be seen. Selected sub-tropical plants are found growing in the border bed on the left-hand side of the path and this continues northward to a pair of Araucaria trees.

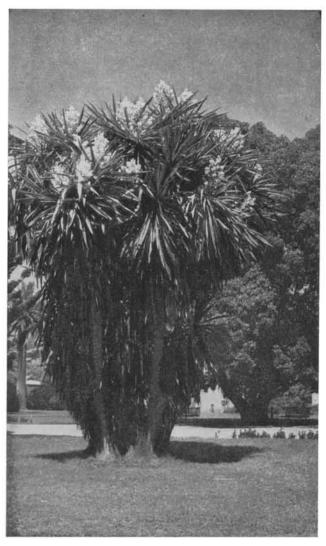
On the left-hand side of the main path there is a fine specimen of Vitex lignum-vitae "Lignum-Vitae", a very slow-growing tree with red fruits which make an attractive feature in season. A short distance further on, and to the right, are two large bushes of Gardenia thunbergii (H17) planted over 100 years ago. In fact, many of the trees and shrubs on either side of the Main Walk were planted by George Francis (the first Director) during the first 10 years of the Garden's history. About 70 yds. northward along the Main Walk the visitor will notice two specimens of "Chilean Wine Palm" Jubaea spectabilis (G and H16). These were planted in 1901 by the Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall (later King George V and Queen Mary).

A little further down the Main Walk are two tall specimens of Araucaria. That on the left is A. heterophylla (excelsa) "Norfolk Island Pine", the specimen on the right is A. cunninghamii "Hoop Pine". These were among the first trees planted in the Garden and are now over 100ft. high. Immediately beyond are the two well-known statues "The Dogs" (G and H16) which were presented to the Garden by Mr. Gough in 1861. These are replicas of the Molossian Hounds which stand in the Vatican collection.

By turning right immediately on entering the Main Walk, the visitor is led along and past the Australian border, which runs parallel with Botanic Road, and on crossing the foot-bridge (M19) reaches the eastern Mallee Section (O, P17-19) and East Gate (Q18).

The Main Walk (G14-15) is bordered on either side by shrubs and herbaceous plants. At G15 is a specimen of Ficus sycamorus "Sycamore", the timber of which was used by the Egyptians to make sarcophagi in which their mummies were buried. Almost opposite, but on the right-hand side of the Main Walk and behind "The Dogs", are specimens of Strelitzia nicolai and Polyscias elegans "Celery Wood" (H15-16), the latter bearing large bunches of dull blue berries in the late autumn to early winter. At the end of the border on the left-hand side is a further specimen of "Hoop Pine", Araucaria cunninghamii (G14), and directly opposite are specimens of "Sandarach Gum" Tetraclinis articulata (H14). This tree is the source of "Thyine Wood" which is mentioned in the Bible and was highly prized by the Babylonians for making small tables and cabinets—in fact it was worth its weight in gold. It yields a brittle faintly aromatic resin known as "Sandarach", which has been burnt as an incense in Greek Orthodox churches since earliest times.

Further down the Main Walk is a pair of Figs (G and H13). The left-hand specimen is Ficus baileyana and that on the right is Ficus rubiginosa "Rusty Fig". Immediately behind the latter is a large specimen of Yucca elephantipes, "Izote", which makes an attractive display in summer with its tall erect spikes of large white pendulous flowers. Just beyond, and on either side of the Walk, are two further fine specimens of Ficus (G12). That on the left is F. racemosa "Cluster Fig", which bears its fruits on short stems directly from the trunk, while on the right is the small-leaved F. obliqua.



Yucca elephantipes Reg. "Izote". On right, Ficus baileyana Domin "Small leaved Fig".



A magnificent specimen of the "Camphor Laurel" (Cinnamomum camphora) measuring approximately 70ft. high and with a similar spread. Planted in 1870. On the left is Magnolia grandiflora.

Behind the "Cluster Fig", and on the slope leading down to the ornamental lily pool, may be seen several specimens of Cycads, Grass Trees, Nolina, Dasylirion and other plants of similar growth habit. At the top of the slope is one of the largest specimens in South Australia of the "Camphor Laurel" Cinnamomum camphora (F12).

Paths to the west, also the east, lead around either side of the Main Lake to the Kiosk. That on the western side passes Jacaranda mimosifolia "Jacaranda", on the branches of which several species of epiphytic orchids have been established, Macadamia ternifolia "Queensland Nut", a fine old original "River Red Gum" Eucalyptus camaldulensis (F11), and a Queensland "Wheel of Fire Tree" Stenocarpus sinuatus (E11).

To the west of the Simpson Kiosk lies the Tropical House and the Rock Garden (C, D and E8-9) in which there is a very extensive collection of well established cacti and succulents.

Walking east, and around the Main Lake, one crosses a small hump-back bridge, north of which is the Schomburgk Range (H, J9-10) the main display glasshouses for orchids, ferns, bromeliads, begonias and other tropical plants which appreciate the high humidities and temperatures provided by artificial heat. Adjoining the Schomburgk Range on the northern side is the Victoria House with its large pond in which is grown a collection of such water lilies as Nymphaea stellata, N. gigantea, Australian Giant Blue Water Lily, and Victoria amazonica, Amazon Giant Water Lily.

If the Garden is entered by the East Gate (Q18), on the left is seen a collection of mallee and ornamental flowering gums, together with other native plants typical of the 14-18in. rainfall regions of this State. The surface soil is on the sandy side, but the subsoil consists of limestone marl. In addition to the mallees, other interesting native plants to be noted are the ground-cover plants Myoporum parvifolium "Creeping Boobyalla", Kennedia macrophyalla and Disphyma australe, together with a collection of emu bushes (Eremophila spp.) and wattles (Acacia supp.). Towards the bottom of the slope is a majestic specimen of Ficus baileyana with a total spread of 80ft.

Amongst the mallees and ornamental gums are species from both South Australia and Western Australia, several of which are flourishing under these conditions, thus indicating their suitability for planting in rural areas with similar soil types.

Several pathways branch away in different directions from East Gate. One leads westward through the Mallee Section down towards the bridge (M19) at the southern end of the Top Lake (M16-19) and continues west to join with the Main Walk. The path along the northern side of the Mallee Section leads to the Top Lake and is bordered on the left by a collection of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* cultivars (N, O17). The right-hand pathway which leads to the Administrative Building and State Herbarium is also bordered by cultivars of Chinese Hibiscus (H. rosa-sinensis) and other shrubs, as well as a collection of hippeastrums.

Leading straight ahead the pathway stretches north to the Sunken Garden (Q and R12-13). In a prominent position is a fine specimen of Schefflera actinophylla "Queensland Umbrella Tree" which is about 30 years old. Further on is one of Adelaide's oldest specimens of the Canary Island Date Palm. From the brow of the hill, and looking to the left, one may see a fine avenue of Araucaria heterophylla "Norfolk Island Pine" and A. columnaris "New Caledonian Pine" (K12 and L-M13), while in the distance is the Museum of Economic Botany (K9), the Schomburgk Range (H-J10), the Main Lake (D9-J12) and the Simpson Kiosk (F8).

*B 17

The Administrative Building (R15-16) houses the Director's and public offices, Advisory and Technical Section, Library, Board Room and seed exchange facilities. Technical staff are available during working hours to answer public queries concerning all aspects of growing plants, trees and shrubs, lawns, the identification of plants, pests and diseases, and related subjects.

The Nursery area comprising several glasshouses, a shade house and open frames, is situated behind the Administrative Building. It is here that all plants used in the Garden are raised or grown, including those used for display in the public glasshouses (Schomburgk Range H, J9-10, Tropical House C, D8).

About 50 years ago the Administrative Building was used as the consumptive ward in the old original hospital block. A path in front of this building passes beneath a row of fine Jacaranda trees and leads to the State Herbarium, which houses an extensive collection of catalogued dried plant specimens.

The Sunken Garden is north-west from the Herbarium. The beds are arranged in a formal setting with annual plants which provide an attractive display in season. A central ornamental pool contains water lilies and other aquatic plants. On the sloping lawns to the north are the collections of Flowering Apples and Pears, Malus and Pyrus spp. (P11 and S12-13).

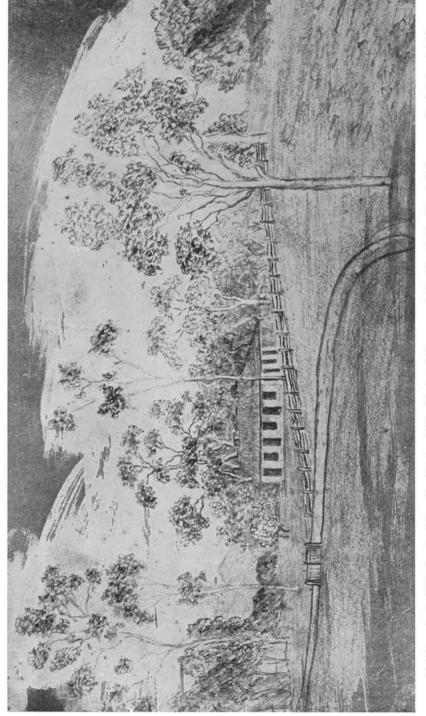
At the eastern end of this section is the Brownie Memorial to Mrs. Henry Rymill (S12) and on the western end is the children's paddling pool (P11). The somewhat gaunt building covered with Virginian Creeper alongside the paddling pool, now a tool shed, was Adelaide's first morgue. Immediately to the west of this (O10) are several forms of the Purple-leaf Cherry Plum, *Prunus cerasifera*.

Further to the west is the triangle of Australian plants (M10-11). As a centre piece is a specimen of *Brachychiton acerifolium* "Illawarra Flame Tree", planted by the Victorian Tree Planters Association in 1948 in memory of a former member, and Director of the Garden, Mr. J. F. Bailey. Opposite this, and below the Araucaria Avenue is the Conifer Lawn (K, M10-12).

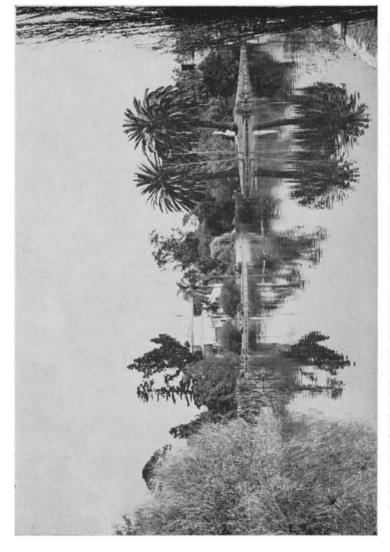
The Museum of Economic Botany (K9) is north of this area and houses collections of botanical fruits and specimens, as well as various economic plants and their products.

North-east of the Museum is the Simpson House, a large brush house donated to the Garden by the Simpson family in memory of A. M. Simpson who was a member of the Botanic Garden Board for 20 years. The Simpson House is surrounded on two sides by the Arboretum of Australian trees and shrubs. The Wisteria Arbor lies to the west, while to the north, and across First Creek, is the eastern Wild Garden (H-K4), the Classground, the Economic and Trial Gardens (H to N3).

The visitor reaches the western entrance to the Garden, i.e., the Trades Gate (B3), by walking in from Frome Road just beyond the new multistorey Institute of Technology Building. The public forum area on the left may be used on Sundays by speakers representing various political parties or religious organizations. (Speakers must hold a permit issued by the Board of Governors.) This gate-way is not a vehicular entrance for visitors, but is reserved for trades vehicles only and is open daily from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.



Sketch made in 1843, by Dr. Alexander Charles Kelly (Assistant Surgeon of the Hospital). The building was situated in what is now the south-east portion of the Botanic Garden, its position being about 60yds. north of Botanic Road (East Gate) and about 100yds. west of Hackney Road. The building was erected in 1840, demolished in 1938



A view across the Main Lake with Araucaria cunninghamii Sweet, Agathis robusta (Moore) F. Muell., and Casuarina glauca Sieb. (background) and Phoenix canariensis (right centre)



Agathis robusta (Moore) F. Muell., "Queensland Kauri", (K18).

A path to the left soon after entering the gate leads to the Main Walk and Moreton Bay Fig Avenue (G5-8). Alternatively, if one continues straight on, that is proceeds south from the gate, one passes the Rose Garden on the left, the Horticultural Section on the right, and eventually reaches the Rock Garden which surrounds the Tropical House.

The above description gives a general picture of the Garden lay-out. The following sections describe these features in detail.

TREES

The trees form a general back-drop to the landscape design of the Garden and comprise a valuable collection of fine old specimens. On the left of the Main Gate can be seen one of the oldest and largest "Pepper Trees" Schinus molle v. areira (G19) in South Australia. Planted in 1862 it has a butt of over 7ft. in diameter, just above ground level, and its canopy covers about one-sixth of an acre. On the opposite side of the gate is the Garden's only specimen of "Long-leaved Pine" Pinus roxburghii (H19).

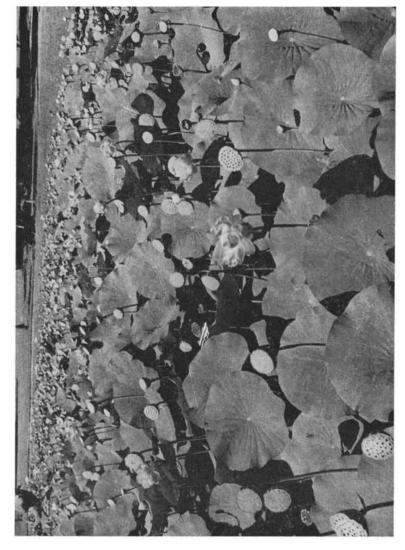
Numerous fine and tall-growing specimens of Australian Conifers are found in various parts of the Garden. The stout-boled trunks of "Hoop Pine" Araucaria cunninghamii (G and H17) are seen on either side of the Main Walk shortly after entering the Main Gate. Other specimens are dotted elsewhere in the Garden, including one at the western end of the Tropical House (C8). One of the tallest specimens, about 120ft. high, is about 100yds. down the Main Walk (H16) and is one of the original plantings in the Garden.

The Araucaria Avenue (K12 to L and M13) was planted in 1869 with alternating specimens of A. heterophylla (A. excelsa) "Norfolk Island Pine" and A. columnaris (A. cookii) "New Caledonian Pine". The average height of these trees is now almost 90ft.; there are other specimens of the latter in the Garden and an interesting one with a branched head can be seen on the western side of the Top Lake (L18). Another Australian Conifer, the Queensland Kauri Pine, Agathis robusta, is represented by a majestic tree over 100ft. high at K18.

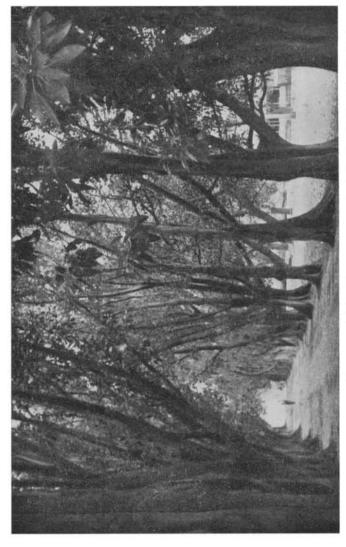
Many Bunya-Bunya Pines Araucaria bidwillii, are to be seen in various parts of the Garden, for example, on the south side of the Tropical House (C9), at the top of the Conifer Lawn (M13) and also at the south end of the Nelumbo Pond (J15). These trees produce the heaviest cones of all conifers, each one may weigh up to 20 lb.

From the rotunda on the right-hand side of the Main Gate (K18), the visitor looks down to the Top Lake with the columns and steps of the Australian-American Association Memorial (L18) standing out against the background of a massive and well-clothed small-leaf Fig, Ficus baileyana (N18). Various Australian Figs have been widely planted in the Garden and make attractive and useful shade trees. In addition to those flanking the Main Walk, and the Moreton Bay Fig Avenue, there is a plant of the variegated form of the "Rusty-leaf Fig" Ficus rubiginosa 'Variegata' in one of the shubberies bordering the Flindersia Lawn (J16).

On the western bank of the Top Lake is a plant of *Ficus lacor* (L18) which is a glorious sight in the late spring when it produces its new orange tinted leaves. Alongside, is a specimen of *Ficus bengalensis*, the Banyan Tree of historical fame. Another exotic species, *Ficus religiosa*, "Peepul" or "Bo Tree", accepted as being symbolic of Hinduism, can be seen in the Rose Garden (E7).



Seed pods of the "Sacred Lotus," Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn. (Nelumbo Pond J13-14).



Moreton Bay Fig Avenue-Ficus macrophylla. These trees were planted in the 1860's. The avenue is approximately 120yds, long. Simpson Kiosk can be seen through the trees at the right

There are also many fine specimens of Figs growing in Botanic Park, which is north of the Garden. Almost opposite North Gate (G2) is a magnificent specimen of Ficus thonningii (a native of Tropical Africa) which produces numerous adventitious roots from its branches. A little further to the east is a fine group of Ficus macrophylla "Moreton Bay Fig", while on the western end of Plane Avenue Drive is a large specimen of the "Rusty-leaf Fig", F. rubiginosa. To the north is a recent planting of a number of both Australian and exotic species of this genus, including Ficus erecta, F. platypoda, F. lyrata and F. bellingeri.

Because very few of the temperate deciduous trees grow well in Adelaide, most of the older trees in the Garden are native to Australia but not necessarily South Australia. To the north of the Rotunda (K18) is probably the State's finest specimen of "Red Cedar" Cedrela toona v. australis (K16), under which is planted a collection of New Zealand plants. This tree, which supplies the valuable timber of that name, is now about 70ft, high with a spread of nearly 60ft. The trunk is almost 3ft, in diameter and is unbranched for the first 25ft. Close to this is the Garden's only specimen of "Crow's Ash", Flindersia australis (K16). Lining the channel and opposite the Nelumbo Pond is a very fine group of "Swamp Oak", Casuarina glauca (K14). Nearby are plants of the cream-flowered bottle-brush Callistemon salignus, a very attractive species with white, papery bark and slightly pendulous branches, producing delicate pink foliage at the growing tips during spring.

The wide-spreading branches of the "Camphor Laurel" Cinnamonum camphora (F12) cast a welcome shade over the lawn. This tree is over 60ft. high with an almost equal spread of the branches. To the west of this, and in front of the Cactus and Succulent Houses (D and E12-13), is a very old specimen of Arbutus andrachnoides "Hybrid Strawberry Tree" (E12). Unfortunately this tree has suffered through the years and although stayed and guyed may lose more of its highly coloured branches as it ages.

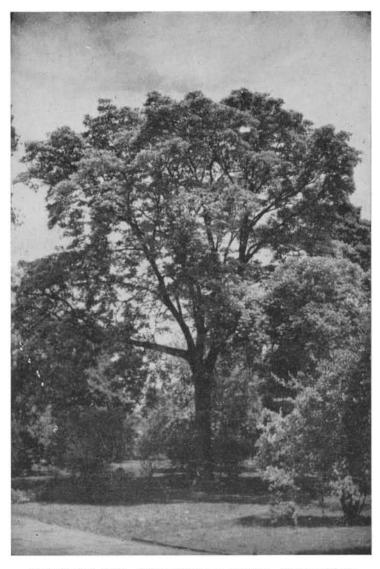
Although the Garden area was originally covered with "Red Gum", Eucalyptus camaldulensis, few remain. There are several in Botanic Park and a notable specimen is that under which the Salvation Army held its inaugural meeting in Australasia in 1880. This tree is about 250yds. due north from the North Gate (G2). Others may be seen on the south bank of the Main Lake (F11), to the north of the Simpson House (M8) and on the Kiosk Lawn (F6).

In the shrubbery surrounding the Rose Garden (C and E5-7) are specimens of "Jacaranda" Jacaranda mimosifolia, "Pagoda Tree" Sophora japonica, "Irish Strawberry Tree" Arbutus unedo, "Swamp Oak" Casuarina glauca, "Tri-color Privet" Ligustrum lucidum 'Tricolor', and the "Bo" or "Pepul" Ficus religiosa. The largest tree in this area, however, is a superb and majestic specimen of the "Californian Laurel" Umbellularia californica which is about 80ft. high, with a similar spread. The spicy aroma given off from the leaves on a hot day is strong and penetrating.

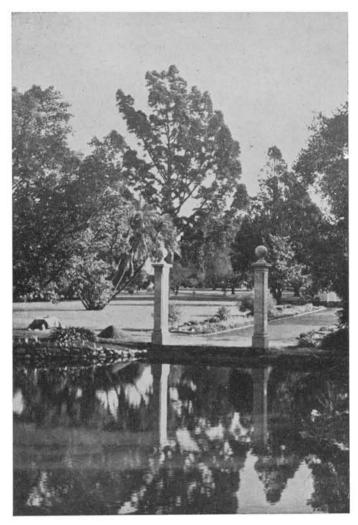
A number of Eucalyptus species has been planted in various parts of the Garden, but principally in the Mallee and Ornamental Gum Section (N and P17-19, near the East Gate) and in the Arboretum (L and N4-9). The trunks of many of the specimens to be seen in the Arboretum area are majestic and picturesque, especially the smooth-barked species which show various colourings with changing light and shadow conditions. Among the best is the stately specimen of "Manna Gum" Eucalyptus viminalis (J4), and the white-barked species Eucalyptus citriodora "Lemon Scented Gum", E. maculata "Spotted Gum" and E. umbellata "Forest Red Gum" (H to J3). During late afternoon these trunks show changing hues



A view in the Simpson House (L7).



Australian Red Cedar—Cedrela Toona var. australis. This magnificent specimen is over 2ft. 6in. in diameter and 70ft. high. In the foreground are specimens of New Zealand vegetation



Australian and American Association Memorial on the western bank of the Top Lake. In the background is Agathis robusta "Queensland Kauri", nearly 10ft. in girth and 100ft. high

of pink with the fading light. A beautiful specimen of a close relative the "Apple Myrtle" Angophora costata (M5) adds interest to this area with the new bark being deep salmon pink in colour.

There are several English Elms *Ulmus procera* behind the Arboretum (N3-9). There were planted in 1865, but unfortunately some are showing the effects of disease and invasion by termites (white ants).

Several "Evergreen Oaks" Quercus ilex may be seen in various parts of the Garden. There is a large specimen behind the Museum (K8) and another well-grown tree can be seen to the south of the Tropical House near the women's conveniences (D12). The same species has been used as the hedge which surrounds the Australian Triangle (M, N10-11).

There are several smaller-growing trees of note. On the western side of the Simpson House is a stately specimen of the "Tallow Tree" Sapium sebiferum (L7) whose young foliage is quite attractive, but it is in the early winter months, just before the tree loses its leaves and after they have assumed brilliant colours, that it is shown to the best advantage. Between the Sunken Garden and the Araucaria Avenue is a fine specimen of the "Judas Tree" Cercis siliquastrum (N12) which presents a wonderful sight in the spring when covered with its attractive lilac-pink flowers. One of the most curiosuly shaped trees is the "Bottle Tree" Brachychiton rupestre. A fine specimen may be seen near the Trades Gate (D3) and there are others in the Arboretum (M4) and behind the Museum of Economic Botany (K9).

Exotic Conifers are not conspicuous within the Garden but have been planted in Botanic Park. Within the Garden the most notable is the "South African Yellow Wood" *Podocarpus falcatus*. A female plant may be seen immediately inside the Main Gate (J19) and another specimen (male) at the northern end of the Rose Garden (C4). A row of tall "Canary Island Pines" *Pinus canariensis* can be seen on the eastern side of the Wisteria Arbor (L5-6). At the south end of the row is a single specimen of the "Austrian Pine" *Pinus nigra* (L7).

On the lawn south of the Simpson House are several species of *Podocarpus* and an excellent specimen of "Mexican Cypress" *Cupressus lusitanica* (M10). On the Conifer Lawn in front of the Museum there are several species and cultivars of *Juniperus* and *Cupressus*, including the attractive "Indian or Bhutan Cypress" *C. torulosa* (K11). Another specimen of this species can be seen near the Main Walk (K18). On the south side of the Araucaria Avenue (K-M12-13) is a fine specimen of the "Golden Weeping Cypress" *Cupressus macrocarpa* "Pendula" (K14) and nearby is the "Arizona Cypress" *C. glabra* (L14). A very fine specimen of *Cedrus deodara* the "Deodar" or "Indian Cedar" may be seen in front of the Museum of Economic Botany (L10).

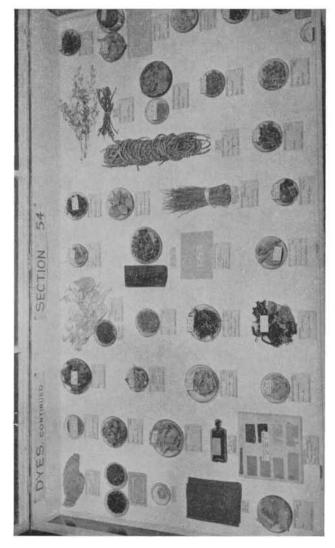
Taxads do poorly on the Adelaide Plains, but there is a well developed specimen of Taxas baccata v. adpressa near the Trades Gate (B3). Other species and varieties may be seen behind the Museum of Economic Botany and by the North Gate at the western end of the Class Ground (H2). A magnificent specimen of Taxodium distichum "Swamp Cypress" is at the northern end of the Wisteria Arbor (J5). In autumn, the rufous brown foliage of this tree is a glorious sight while in spring the appearance of the new pale green foliage makes an attractive feature in this part of the Garden. Another specimen is growing on the island at the western end of the Main Lake (E9).



Dendrobium atroviolaceum Rolfe. A spectacular New Guinea species with greenish-cream Sepals, spotted purplish-black, and dark purple labellum (Mortlock Collection).



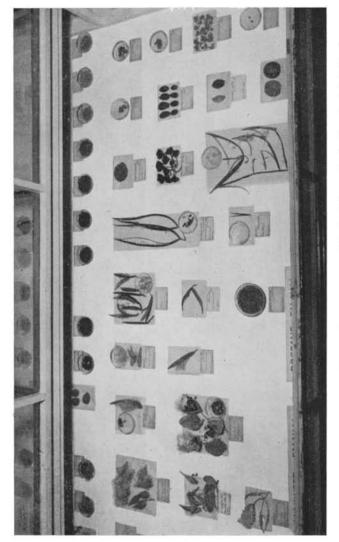
Horticultural display section showing plants suitable for ground cover and other purposes in gardens.



Museum of Economic Botany. Exhibit showing plants and parts used as Dyes.



A group planting of Nolina stricta (Lem.) Cif. (F11).



Museum of Economic Botany. Fruits of Apocynaceae and Asclepiadaceae in the Carpological Collection.

Another deciduous Taxad, Metasequoia glyptostroboides, Dawn Redwood, may be seen at the entrance to the Class Ground in the border opposite North Lodge (H3). The fern-like foliage is a refreshing green in the spring and turns to shades of pinkish-amber in the autumn before falling.

The Dawn Redwood is of great scientific interest, as until 1945, when living trees were discovered in China, it was only known from fossil specimens assessed to be millions of years old.

An interesting group of tropical trees can be found growing just to the right of the northern end of the Wisteria Arbor (J and K5-6). These were planted during the 1880's and have now reached mature proportions. Pride of place must go to the magnificent specimen of Stenocarpus sinuatus, "Fire Wheel Tree" from Queensland. During the late summer to early winter, the large red wheel-like flowers with yellow tips make a spectacular sight. Also in this group are two species of Eugenia, E. brachyandra and E. jambos (syn. Syzygium jambos). The latter is unusual because of its cauliflorous habit, i.e., the flowers are produced on old branches or directly on the trunk. The trusses of large pink flowers are followed by pale rose-coloured succulent fruits up to an inch in diameter.

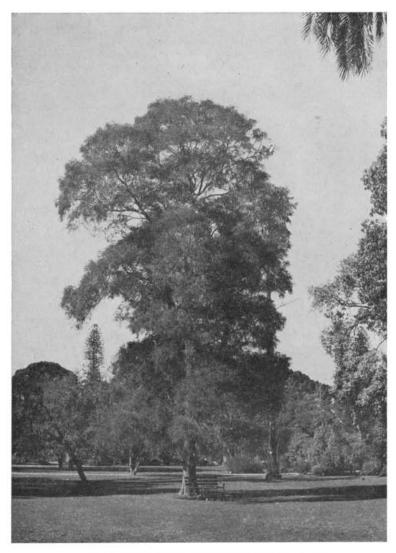
Other trees worthy of note are the "Prickly Paper Bark" Melaleuca styphelioides (J5 and J18), the "Black Bean" Castanospermum australe (H8) and the "Wing-seed Tree" or "Australian Frangipani" Hymenosporum flavum (G5 and K8).

The climate in Adelaide generally is unsuited for deciduous trees and this is borne out by the restricted range of species found growing in the Garden. Exceptions are the Plane Trees, *Platanus* spp., which do very well under our conditions and some magnificent specimens may be seen on the lawn north of the Kiosk (F6), also in Plane Avenue Drive which runs parallel to the north boundary of the Garden. This avenue was planted in 1894 and presents a beautiful sight at any time of the year and indicates the value of Plane Trees for such planting.

Lindens, *Tilia* spp., have been planted in various parts of the Garden, also in Botanic Park. Like Planes, they are somewhat termite resistant and therefore grow satisfactorily, but only in situations where there is no limestone.

The Ashes are represented by Fraxinus oxycarpa, the "Desert or Caucasian Ash"; the "English Ash", F. excelsior; the "Chinese Ash", F. chinensis; the "American Ash", F. americana; "Flowering Ash", F. ornus; and the "Claret Ash", F. 'Raywood'. Some of these do not flourish under our conditions but some fine specimens of "Claret Ash" planted in 1953 to commemorate the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, may be seen near North Lodge (G3) and in Botanic Park. Both Poplars and Elms become severely attacked by termites, but fine specimens of both Populus spp. and Ulmus spp. may be seen in various parts of the Garden. At the southern end of the Wisteria Arbor (H8) there is a very fine specimen of Ulmus parvifolia, the "Chinese Elm". Maples (Acer spp.) are not well represented, but there is a lovely specimen of the "Ghost Tree" or "Variegated Box Elder" Acer negundo 'Variegatum' growing opposite the Wild Garden (J4). Between the Moreton Bay Fig Avenue and Wisteria Arbor is a fine specimen of the "Hedge Maple" Acer campestre (H5).

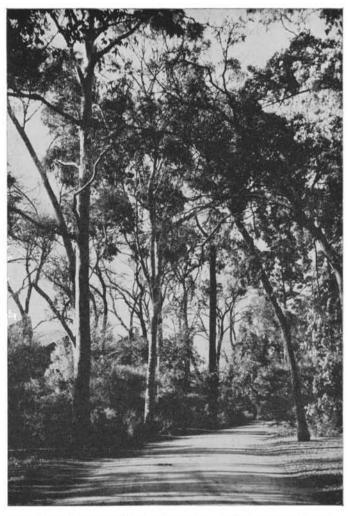
Palms belonging to many genera thrive well in Adelaide and over the years an extensive collection has been built up. There are many in the collection to the west of North Lodge (E to F2). The largest is a specimen of Jubaea spectabilis, the "Chilean Wine Palm" (F2). Also in this



A fine specimen of Melaleuca genistifolia Sm. (K15).



Agave attenuata Salm-Dyck, flowering during the early summer. The flower spike measures 12ft. long. (Rock Garden).



View of the arboretum planted with lower, spreading savannah shrubs, including Acacia, Banksia and Grevillea spp.

area are several species of *Phoenix*, *Trachycarpus*, *Washingtonia* and *Livistona*. In other parts of the Garden, especially below the Top Lake, a fine group of "Bangalow Palm" *Archontophoenix cunninghamii* can be seen (L15). The "Queen Palm" *Arecastrum romanzoffianum* (*Cocos plumosa*) can be seen immediately inside the Main Gates (G and H18). These were planted in 1927 to commemorate 30 years' service by Mr. H. T. Brooker as Chairman of the Board of Governors. Fine specimens of *Phoenix canariensis* "Canary Island Date Palm" are growing in the eastern section of the Garden (P14), also near the Main Lake (F11). The latter specimen is reputed to be the first of this species planted in South Australia and dates from 1908. There is a fine group of *Washingtonia robusta* and *W. filifera* just opposite the Nelumbo Pond (K13), also a tall specimen of *W. robusta* near the New Zealand plant collection (L16).

Various species of Cycads and arborescent Liliads, such as *Dasylirion* spp. and *Nolina* spp. may be seen in a group on the sloping ground south of the Main Lake at F and G12. The Cycads bear a close resemblance to some types of Palms but they are not related.

LAKES AND PONDS (E-H9-11)

A variety of moisture-loving plants grow in close proximity to the lake edges. In the Main Lake plants of the Amazon Giant Water Lily, Victoria amazonica, also the large-leaved water lily from India and China, Euryale ferox, are to be seen during the summer months.

Throughout the area visitors will see black swans, various kinds of wild duck, and coots. The swans and other water fowl nest annually in the Garden and during the early spring months clutches of cygnets and ducklings are to be seen on the lakes.

GLASSHOUSES AND SHADEHOUSES

Since the earliest days of the Garden, glasshouses and conservatories have played an important part in displaying and growing portion of the botanical collections. Nearly all of the original display houses, except those which contain the cactus and succulent collections (D and E12), have been demolished because they were on land ceded to the Adelaide Hospital behind the present western boundary.

Tropical House (C and D8-9)

This imposing building just over 100ft. in length, 35ft. in width and almost 40ft. high, was imported from Germany and erected in 1874. It contains both economic and ornamental plants. Among the former are various Bananas (Musa spp.), Coffee (Coffea arabica), Pepper (Piper nigrum), Pineapple (Ananus comosus) and the Vanilla orchid (Vanilla fragrans) from which the confectionary flavouring substance Vanilla was originally extracted. These days an artificial essence can be synthesized more cheaply.

At the western end is an attractive stone grotto, on and around which may be seen such ornamental plants as species of *Philodendron*, *Hoya*, *Peperomia*, together with various Ferns, Bromeliads and Crotons (*Codiaeum* spp.). The shallow pool at the eastern end carries a similar display of foliage plants.

In the body of the house there are palms, cycads, *Dracaena*, *Pandanus*, etc., together with a range of tropical flowering trees and shrubs, such as the "Flamboyant Tree" *Delonix regia*, "Travellers Palm" *Ravenala madagascariensis* and *Peltophorum inerme*.



Nymphaea gigantea, "Australian Giant Blue Water-lily". This species has pale to deep sky-blue flowers 9in.-10in. across and leaves to 30in. in diameter (Victoria House)

Victoria House (H and J9)

Dr. Schomburgk introduced the Amazon Giant Water Lily, Victoria amazonica (V. regia) into Australia from Brazil and made the first planting in July, 1868. A special house with a large heated pool was constructed to accommodate this giant aquatic. In recent years the Garden has been successful in growing Victoria amazonica out of doors in the Main Lake. Several other large water lilies, such as Victoria cruziana, Euryale ferox Nymphaea caerulea and N. stellata, may be seen in this pond also.

In addition to water plants, the visitor will see collections of such tropical plants as Allamanda, Aphelandra, Acalypha, Anthurium, Codiaeum (Croton), Dracaena, Dieffenbachia, Philodendron, Musa, Sansevieria and other genera.

Schomburgk Range (H and J9-10)

When the original display houses situated on the western boundary were demolished, the Government provided the Board with sufficient funds to erect a range of aluminium pre-fabricated glasshouses on a site south of the adjoining Victoria House. This range comprises a large two-bay house 40ft. x 38ft. with four smaller houses 40ft. x 18ft. set at right angles in two pairs, one on either side of the central house.

Central or Conservatory Section—This section is not heated and is used for the display of flowering plants in season. During the winter and spring the main display consists of such plants as Cyclamen, Cineraria, Primula, Schizanthus, Camellia and Azalea. From early summer hydrangeas and liliums make an important contribution, together with Gesneriads such as Gloxinia and Streptocarpus hybrids and other attractive but lesser known plants such as Browallia speciosa and Pentas lanceolata. Throughout the year foliage plants such as Coleus, Chlorophytum, Tradescantia, Zebrina, Galeobdolon and Asparagus are used to provide background colour. When a large range of cultivars or hybrids of some of the above genera is on display, an endeavour is made to exhibit also the parent species from which they were derived.

Begonia Section—This house displays a good collection of species and hybrids which is changed periodically so that they can be shown during their flowering season. Also displayed are those species with interesting and attractive leaf shape and colour.

Bromeliad Section—There is always something of interest amongst this extensive collection of epiphytes, which includes the common Pineapple, Ananas comosus. Throughout the year various species may be seen, producing either their quaint flowers and their brightly coloured bracts, or carrying attractive fruiting spikes. Many genera such as Aechmea, Ananas (Pineapple), Billbergia, Bromelia, Canistrum, Catopsis, Cryptanthus, Disteganthus, Dyckia, Hechtia, Neoregelia, Nidularium, Pitcairnia, Portea, Puya, Quesnelia Tillandsia, Vriesia and others may be seen growing naturally on the trunks of old trees, or on pieces of wood or fibre.

The Fern Section is refreshing at all times of the year with the plants grown as naturally as possible among tree stumps, rocks and peat beds.

The Orchid Section displays species and hybrids of many genera. The cost of this house was borne partly by a generous donation of \$2,000 from the Orchid Club of South Australia. Orchids in flower

can be seen throughout the year, having been brought to this stage in the glasshouses of the nursery section of the Garden. Many plants seen on display belong to the J. T. Mortlock Memorial Collection. They range from the large flamboyant *Cattleya* species and hybrids through to those genera with minute flowers.

Many other interesting flowering and foliage plants including Episcia, Peperomia, and Columnea may be seen. Attractive climbers on the sides of the house and under the roof include Clerodendron thomsoniae, Cissus javana, Gmelina hystrix, Tecomanthe, and Hoya 'New Guinea White'.

Simpson House (L and M7)

In 1918 the Simpson family provided funds for a shadehouse in the Garden as a memorial to A. M. Simpson, who had served on the Board for 20 years. This large shadehouse is valuable for growing numerous temperate and shade-loving plants which could not be cultivated without these facilities. Today the house contains representative collections of hardy ferns belonging to the genera Nephrolepis, Platycerium, Pteris, Polypodium and others. Species of Begonia, Hydrangea, Azalea, Monstera, tree ferns and a few Australian sub-alpine species also flourish under these conditions.

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT HOUSES (D and E12)

These houses display fine and varied collections of small growing cactus and succulent plants.

In the Cactus House can be seen an array of species of Astrophytum, Echinocereus, Ferocactus, Gymnocalycium, Mammilaria, Rebutia, Lobivia and similar types.

Succulents differ in their varied appearance, especially as is shown by examples in the Succulent House, e.g., the 'living stones' or 'mimicry plants' (Lithops spp.), which resemble small stones or pebbles. Among other plants to be seen are species of Anacampseros, Adromischus, Faucaria, Haworthia, Fenestraria, Gibbaeum and Conophytum.

ROCK GARDEN (C and D8)

On the northern side of the Tropical House there is a fine and varied collection of cactus and succulents. Some of these, e.g., Echinocactus grusonii "Golden Ball Cactus", Aloe thraskii "Tree Aloe" and Agave stricta with its dense mound of spiny leaves, are striking in form. Plants with similar features are included in the genera Opuntia, Mammilaria, Cereus, Heliocereus, Rebutia, Echinocactus, Ferocactus, etc.

The succulent collection provides brilliant colour in season, particularly during spring when the various species of Lampranthus (Mesembrianthemum) are in flower. Many succulents also are interesting in form and these include various species of Stapelia, Haworthia, Dyckia, Puya, Aloe and Euphorbia.

Most of the southern side of the Rock Garden has been given over to a collection of temperate sub-shrubs and perennials.

A scree section has been established on each side of the steps leading to the Tropical House and both exotic and Australian native plants are thriving under these conditions.



Echinocactus grusonii Hildm., "Golden Ball Cactus". (Rock Garden).



Schomburgk Range—Bromeliad House, showing part of the collection, including species of Aechmea, Billbergia, Quesnelia and Ananas comosus (L.) Merr. "Pineapple", with Plectranthus ciliatus E. Mey., as a hanging border



Schomburgk Range—Orchid House showing display of Slipper Orchid (Paphiopedilum spp. and hybrids) and tropical foliage plants as Dracaena, Pothos and Anthurium



Strelitzia nicolai Reg. et Koern.



Portion of Cactus and Succulent collection on the northern side of the Tropical House

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC BOTANY (K9)

The original Museum (in which wood specimens were housed) is now a picnic house and is situated between the Cactus and Succulent Houses (D and E12). During the first few years when Schomburgk was Director of the Garden he received many exhibits of tropical and temperate products. To accommodate these the present museum building was opened in 1879. This building is a magnificent example of the Grecian style of architecture and is entered by steps leading to the portico. A feature of this building is the ornate ceiling.

The specimen collections are of two main kinds. In cabinets around the four walls of the building will be found exhibits displaying specimens of tropical and temperate economic plants and their products, such as those yielding the beverages tea, cocoa, coffee; fibres, stages in the manufacture of sugar, economic oils, dyeing materials, various types and grades of paper and its manufacture, edible grains, and other exhibits of interest.

In the centre of the Museum, glass-topped cabinets display the carpological collection, *i.e.*, a collection of fruits or seed pods. Such families or groups of plants as the Coniferae (pines, etc.), Proteaceae, Leguminosae (pea and bean family), Myrtaceae (gums and bottlebrushes), palms, etc., are represented. Additional exhibits include some excellent examples of wood-turning and carving from native timbers.

A scale model of the Mount Lofty Botanic Garden is on display in the Museum. This model will give the visitor some idea of the nature of the terrain on this 200-acre property, and shows what is envisaged for the future development of this Garden.

SIMPSON KIOSK (F8)

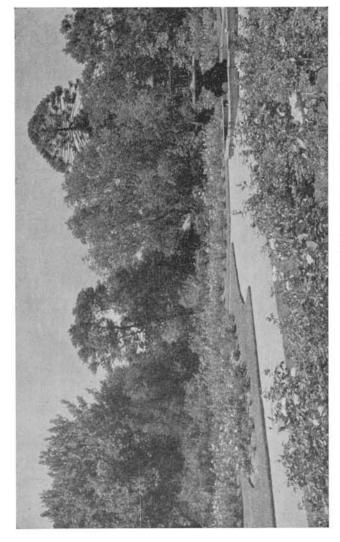
This useful building was donated to the Garden by A. M. Simpson and was opened to the public in 1906. It is centrally situated and in close proximity to the Schomburgk Range, the Tropical House, the Main Lake and the Rose Garden. The Kiosk, which is licensed, is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except on Christmas Day and during the month of July. Light refreshments and lunches are served.

WISTERIA ARBOR (J6-8)

This feature, which is east of the Kiosk, was commenced during Holtze's directorship and was extended by Bailey. It is approximately 200ft. long, 15ft. wide and 9ft. high. Planted on either side are 10 to 12 distinct forms of Wisteria, ranging from pure white to pink, through various shades of mauve, lilac and purple, in both single and double forms. The display is one of the main attractions in the Garden during late September and early October.

ROSE GARDEN (C-E, 5-7)

In 1950 the previous design of the Rose Garden was altered to the present formal layout. Both old roses and the popular new cultivars are set out, either as single specimens or in block plantings for display purposes. They may be seen to advantage during the spring and autumn months This section contains about 1,500 bushes.



Rose Garden. Left to right: Platanus x hybrida, Glochidion ferdinandii Muell. Arg. "Cheese Tree", Ficus religiosa and Araucaria bidwillii in background. Barr-Smith fountain to right.

CLASS GROUND AND ECONOMIC SECTION (H-N3)

This area of approximately 1½ acres is situated east of North Lodge (G2) and is divided into two main sections.

Class Ground—This section, although primarily intended for the more serious student of botany, also provides much of interest to the keen home gardener. The area contains a widely representative collection of plants, systematically arranged to show the botanical affinities between plant families.

The central beds contain mostly herbaceous species, including annuals, biennials, perennials, bulbs and grasses. The shrubbery surrounding this area is devoted to shrubs and trees grown in a similar arrangement. This section also serves as a trial ground for new introductions of herbaceous plants from interstate and overseas. Their growth and flowering characteristics are observed to assess their possible use for display purposes elsewhere in the Garden, or for other specific uses.

Economic Section—This area is reserved for the cultivation of plants of economic importance and interest. Among the economic crop plants which may be seen are sugar cane, tobacco and, in season, cotton, peanuts, safflower, linseed and flax. Temperate and tropical cereals such as wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize and rice, together with other grain foods such as millets and sorghum, may be seen in season. In addition there are small collections of medicinal, drug, fibre and oil plants.

Small plots of various lawn grasses may be seen to assist the visitor to make a selection of types to suit his particular needs.

SUNKEN GARDEN (Q12-13)

In the eastern section of the Garden, this small, formally laid out area is used for colourful displays of bedding annuals. A shrubbery on the south side is used for plants which will grow on limestone marl while in the centre of the area there is a small formal ornamental pool, which is colourful in summer and autumn with displays of water lilies and other aquatics. Close by is a children's paddling pool and sand pit which prove very popular during the summer months.

MEMORIAL TREES

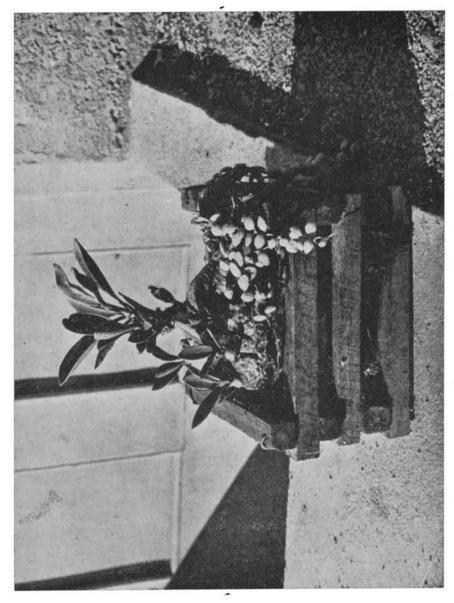
From time to time trees have been planted in various parts of the Garden by important visitors to this State, or to commemorate important events. These are listed hereunder:—

Quercus macrocarpa, "Burr Oak", planted by Lord Tennyson, July, 1901, behind the Simpson Kiosk (E8).

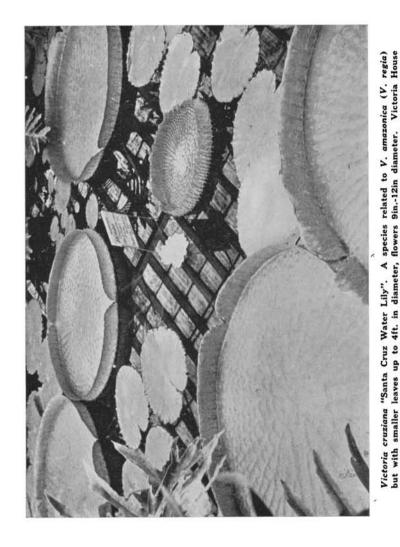
Jubaea spectabilis "Chilean Wine Palm", two specimens, one planted by Princess Victoria Mary and the other by Prince George (later King George V and Queen Mary), July, 1901, Main Walk (G and H16).

Arecastrum romanzoffianum (Cocos plumosa) was planted in 1927 to commemorate 30 years of service by Mr. H. T. Brooker as Chairman of the Board of Governors, Botanic Garden (G and H18).

Brachychiton acerifolium "Illawarra Flame Tree", planted in memory of J. H. Bailey by the Victorian Tree Planters Association in 1948 (N11).



One of the two native species of "Queensland Ant Plants". Hydnophytum formicarium with Dischidia sp. Ants hollow out the bases of the plants and build their nests in these excavations

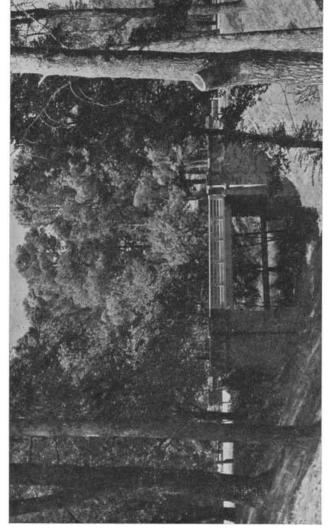




Encephalartos villosus Lem., "Woolly Kaffir Bread", with mature fruiting cones (Rock Garden).



Musa basjoo S. & Z., "Japanese Banana". This species fruits regularly in the open in Adelaide



New Bridge-Botanic Park-which was built in 1953 and replaces the original wooden arch bridge built in the 1870's. Trees in background-Pinus halepensis Mill., "Aleppo Pine"

Fraxinus 'Raywood' "Claret Ash", planted by members of the Board of Governors in honour of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, June, 1953, to the south of North Lodge (G3).

Eucalyptus rubida "Candle Bark Gum", planted by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on 4th March, 1958, to commemorate her visit to Adelaide. The tree can be seen to the south of the Nelumbo Pond (K14).

Eucalyptus papuana "Ghost Gum", planted by Sir George Taylor, Director, Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, on 24th March, 1965, near the Mallee Section (M17).

BOTANIC PARK

This area of approximately 70 acres lies directly to the north of the Garden and is bounded on the west by Frome Road and the Zoo, on the north by the Torrens River, and on the east by Hackney Road. It was used as an aboriginal corroboree ground before settlement by Europeans, and later, by the Police Department to paddock horses used on gold escort duty.

It was originally laid out in 1874-1878 by Dr. Schomburgk who planted a great number and variety of trees. Since that time considerable thinning has been carried out and today Botanic Park is being developed as an Arboretum. While the collections are somewhat scattered, the overall pattern will be seen in the grouping of various species of the one genus.

In the western section of Botanic Park there is a public forum, "Hyde Park Area", which is used on Sundays for public meetings by various political and religious organizations.

Of recent years, water has been available, both from the mains and by means of pumping from the Torrens River. This enabled the Board to embark on a policy of establishing permanent lawns and grassed areas in the Park. This means that the area can be kept attractive during the summer.

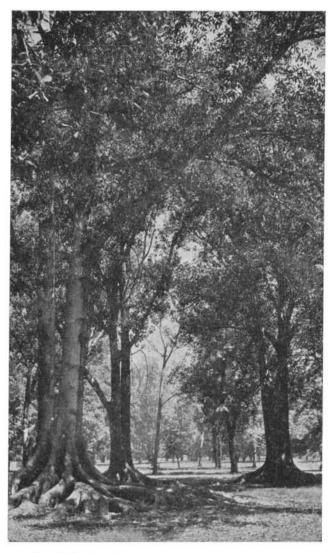
The Park is now becoming not only a place of beauty but also a picnic ground for families with young children.

The proximity of Botanic Park to the Kiosk from which meals and refreshments are available is an added convenience.

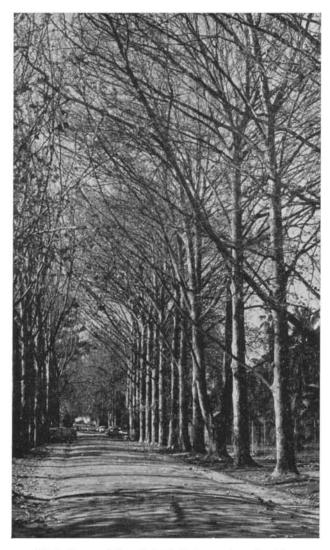
In 1966-67 stone pitching together with regrading of the banks of the Torrens River was carried out to prevent erosion by seasonal flood waters.

These regraded banks will be planted with groups of Australian trees.

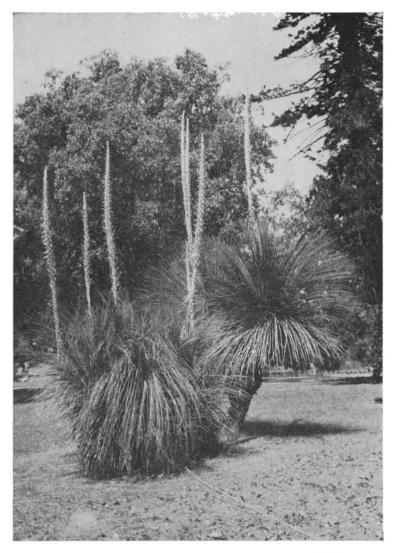
Towards the centre of Botanic Park (opposite the North Gate) grows a River Red Gum under which the Salvation Army, in 1880, initiated their activities in Australia. A memorial plaque at the foot of this tree was dedicated in 1965.



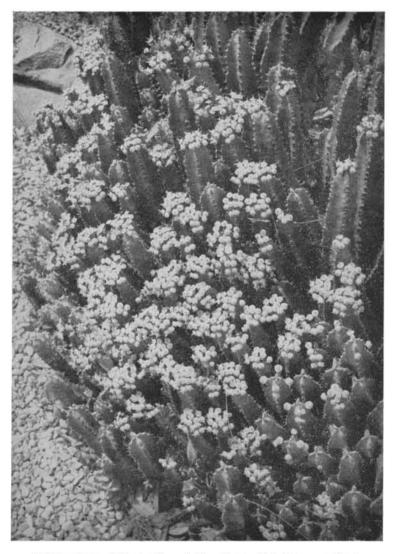
Botanic Park—A fine group of Ficus macrophylla Desf., "Moreton Bay Fig". Planted c. 1877



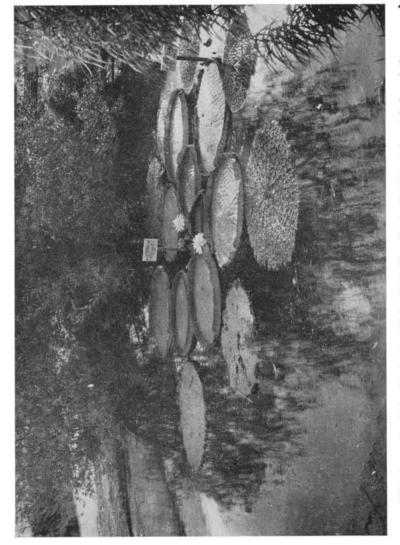
Plane Avenue Drive—Botanic Park, running along the northern boundary of the Garden. Planted 1894



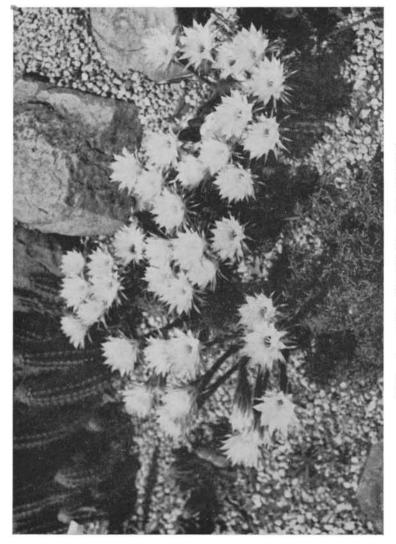
Dasylirion longissimum Lem. "Square-leaved Sotol" (G11).



A large clump of Euphorbia resinifera Berg. which flowers profusely each year (Rock Garden).



Victoria cruziana Orb., "Santa Cruz Water Lily", flowering in the Main Lake, with Euryale ferox Salisb.



Echinopsis multiplex (Pfeiff.) Zucc. (Rock Garden).

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